

## PATENT SPECIFICATION

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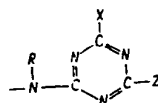
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## (54) REACTIVE TRIAZINE DYESTUFFS

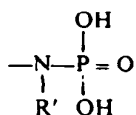
(71) We, CIBA-GEIGY A.G., A Swiss Body Corporate, of Basle, Switzerland, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to certain reactive dyestuffs, to a process for preparing the dyestuffs, and to their use in dyeing and/or printing textile materials.  
 The dyestuffs comprise at least one group of general formula



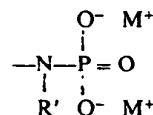
(1)

wherein R is a hydrogen atom or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, X is a chlorine, bromine or fluorine atom and Z is a group of general formula



(2a)

or



(2b)

wherein M<sup>+</sup> is a cation and R' is a hydrogen atom or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, the group of general formula (1) being bonded directly, or through a bridging atom or group, to a dyestuff molecule.

Possible cations are above all those of the alkali metals, such as Li<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> and especially Na<sup>+</sup>, as well as NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>. Instead of two monovalent cations, the dyestuff can also contain one divalent metal ion, for example Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup> or Zn<sup>2+</sup>.

As examples of the substituted or unsubstituted alkyl groups there may be mentioned: C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl groups, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl, which can contain substituents, such as methoxy, ethoxy and hydroxyl groups.

Each of the groups of general formula (1) is bonded to a carbon atom present in the rest of the dyestuff molecule. This carbon atom can be a member of an aryl nucleus present in the dyestuff or a member of an alkyl chain which is bonded directly to an aryl radical present in the dyestuff or is bonded to an aryl radical via a bridge atom or a bridge group. Examples of such bridging atoms or groups are: —O—, —S—, —CO—, —SO<sub>2</sub>—, —NH—, —N(alkyl)—, —CONH—, —SO<sub>2</sub>NH— and —SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)—.

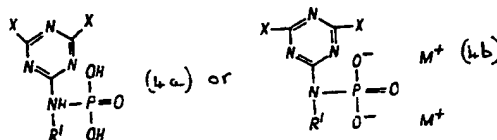
The dyestuffs according to the invention can belong to any known class of dyestuffs and they preferably belong to the monoazo or polyazo series or to the nitro, anthraquinone, formazane or phthalocyanine series. Preferably, they contain at least one group which confers solubility in water: examples of such a group is a carboxylic acid group or especially a sulphonic acid group. It is also possible to use metal complex dyestuffs, above all copper, chromium or cobalt complexes.

The new reactive dyestuffs can be prepared by reacting a dyestuff which contains at least one group of the formula



(3)

wherein R is as defined above, with a compound of the formula



wherein X, M<sup>+</sup> and R' are as defined above.

The reaction is carried out in a manner which is in itself known. Advantageously, this is done in the presence of acid-binding agents such as sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate or sodium acetate, at a pH of 2 to 7.5 and under such conditions that in each case only one halogen atom is replaced, so that the dyestuff molecule produced still contains a halogen atom which can react with the substrate which is to be dyed. The pH range can also be maintained by gradual addition of sodium hydroxide solution. Appropriately, the dyestuff compound containing amino groups in the form of a solution or suspension in water or in a water-miscible solvent, such as dioxan is treated with, a neutral, aqueous solution of (4,6-dihalogeno-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidate-acid. Both reactants can be dissolved or suspended in mixtures of water and water-miscible organic solvents, such as acetone, dioxan, tetrahydrofuran or glycol ethers.

After completion of the condensation, the dyestuff which has precipitated is filtered off. If necessary, sodium chloride or potassium chloride can be added in order to ensure the complete precipitation of the dyestuff. Instead of precipitating the dyestuff with sodium chloride, it is also possible, after completion of the condensation, to evaporate the solution *in vacuo* or to spray-dry it.

If desired, the new dyestuffs can be isolated from the medium in which they have been formed, in the presence of a buffer, and/or be dried subsequently. As examples of buffers which can be used for this purpose they may be mentioned: buffers derived from phosphates, such as sodium dihydrogen phosphate and disodium hydrogen phosphate, citrates, such as sodium citrate, borates and alkali metal salts of dialkylmetanilic acid such as sodium diethylmetanilate, which are preferably used in conjunction with sodium hydrogen phosphate.

In a modified process for preparing the new azo dyestuffs, a diazotisable primary aromatic amine is coupled with a coupling component, it being necessary for the primary aromatic amine and the coupling component between them to contain at least one group of general formula (1).

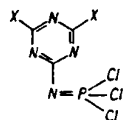
This modified process can appropriately be carried out by adding sodium nitrate to a solution or suspension of the primary amine, which can be an aminoazo compound, in a dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid solution, adding the diazo solution or suspension thus obtained to an aqueous solution of the coupling component and filtering off the dyestuff which has separated out. If necessary, sodium chloride can be added in order to ensure the complete precipitation of the entire azo dyestuff.

The primary amines and coupling components which contain at least one group of general formula (1) can be obtained by condensation of the corresponding primary amine or of the corresponding coupling component, which contains at least one group of general formula (3), with a (4,6-dihalo-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidate-acid or its salts.

Derkach *et al* have described, in *Khim. Org. Soedin. Fosfora, Akad. Nauk. SSSR, Otd. Obshch. Tekh. Khim* 1967, 89—93, a process for preparing the compounds of general formula (4a), especially (4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid. According to this, (4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid is prepared from (4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic trichloride by treatment with 100% formic acid in dry ethylene chloride. This formolysis requires heating the reaction mixture for 14 to 15 hours.

It has now been found, surprisingly, that the phosphoramidic acid of general formula (4a) can also be obtained by hydrolysis in an aqueous medium in the presence of an acid-binding agent. This new process has the advantage that the reaction temperature takes place so rapidly, even at room temperature, that it is complete in less than one hour. Furthermore, the aqueous solution obtained from the hydrolysis, which contains a salt of the phosphoramidic acid, can be used directly for the reaction with dyestuffs containing amino groups or dyestuff intermediate products. On the other hand, in the known process, isolation would generally be necessary.

The new process for preparing the compounds of general formula (4) is one in which a compound of general formula



(5)

wherein X is as defined above, is hydrolysed in an aqueous medium in the presence of an acid-binding agent.

The hydrolysis is suitably carried out at a pH of 4 to 10, preferably 7 to 8. This range can most advantageously be obtained with a phosphate buffer. In order to keep the pH value constant, a base, preferably aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, is added during the reaction. The medium in which the hydrolysis is carried out can be purely aqueous or can be a mixture of water with an organic solvent which is miscible with water and inert towards the PCl<sub>2</sub> group; examples of such solvents are dioxan, tetrahydrofuran, acetone or a glycol ether.

The reaction temperature can be 0°C to 50°C. However, the reaction is preferably carried out at room temperature or below.

(4,6-Dihalo-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic trichloride can be obtained from 4,6-dihalo-2-amino-*s*-triazine by reaction with phosphorous pentachloride. This reaction is appropriately carried out in an inert solvent such as dioxan. The resulting phosphoramidic trichloride does not have to be isolated and instead the solution obtained can be employed directly for the hydrolysis. (4,6-Dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic trichloride is the most easily accessible of the compounds of general formula (5).

The dyestuff compounds of the *azo series* used as starting products, which contain at least one —NHR group, can be obtained according to various processes. One process consists of diazotising an aromatic primary amine and coupling the diazonium compound thus obtained with a coupling component containing a —NHR group. As examples of aromatic primary amines which can be used in this way in order to obtain aminoazo compounds, there may be mentioned: aniline, *o*-, *m*- and *p*-toluidines, *o*-, *m*- and *p*-anisidines, *o*-, *m*- and *p*-chloroanilines, 2,5-dichloroaniline,  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -naphthylamine, 2,5-dimethylaniline, 5-nitro-2-aminoanisole, 4-aminodiphenyl, aniline-2,3- and -4-carboxylic acids, 2-aminodiphenyl ether, 2-, 3- or 4-aminobenzenesulphonamide or -sulphomonomethylamides or -sulphomonooethylamides or -sulpho dimethylamides or sulpho diethylamides, dehydrothio-*p*-toluidinemonosulphonic acid or dehydrothio-*p*-toluidinedisulphonic acid, aniline-2-, -3- and -4-sulphonic acids, aniline-2,5-disulphonic acid, 2,4-dimethylaniline-6-sulphonic acid, 3-aminobenzotrifluoride-4-sulphonic acid, 4-chloro-5-methylaniline-2-sulphonic acid 5-chloro-4-methylaniline-2-sulphonic acid, 3-acetylaminoaniline-6-sulphonic acid, 4-acetylaminoaniline-2-sulphonic acid, 4-chloroaniline-2-sulphonic acid, 3,4-dichloroaniline-6-sulphonic acid, 4-methylaniline-2-sulphonic acid, 3-methylaniline-6-sulphonic acid, 2,4-dimethoxyaniline-6-sulphonic acid, 4-methoxyaniline-2-sulphonic acid and 5-methoxyaniline-2-sulphonic acid, 2,5-dichloroaniline-4-sulphonic acid, 2-naphthylamine-4,8- and -6,8-disulphonic acid, 1-naphthylamine-2-, -4-, -5-, -6- or -7-monosulphonic acid,

1-naphthylamine-3,6-disulphonic acid, 2-naphthylamine-3,6- and -5,7-disulphonic acid, 2-naphthylamine-3,6,8-trisulphonic acid, *m*- and *p*-nitroaniline, 4-nitroaniline-2-sulphonic acid, 3-nitroaniline-6-sulphonic acid, *m*- or *p*-aminoacetanilide and 4-amino-2-acetylaminotoluene-5-sulphonic acid. Attention is drawn to the Carcinogenic Substances Regulations 1967 (Statutory Instrument No. 379): the use in the invention of benzidine,  $\beta$ -naphthylamine and 4-aminodiphenyl in contravention of these Regulations is disclosed.

As examples of coupling components which can be used, there may be mentioned: 2-amino- and 2-methylamino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid, 2-amino- and 2-methylamino-8-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid, 1-amino- and 1-ethylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid and corresponding 3,6- and 4,6-disulphonic acids, 1-(3'- or 4'-aminobenzoylamino)-8-naphthol-3,6- and -4,6-disulphonic acid, aniline, *o*- and *m*-anisidine, *o*- and *m*-toluidine, 2,5-dimethylaniline, 3-aminomethoxytoluene, 2,5-dimethoxyaniline, N-methylaniline, N-ethyl-*o*-toluidine, N-methyl-*m*-anisidine, 3-methylamino-4-methoxytoluene, 1-(3'-aminophenyl)-3-methyl-*-carboxy-* and *-carbethoxy-*5-pyrazolone, 1-(4'-aminophenyl)-3-methyl-*-carboxy-* and *-carbethoxy-*5-pyrazolone and 1-(4'-amino-3'-carboxyphenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone and 1-ethyl-3-sulphomethyl-4-methyl-5-carbamyl-6-hydroxypyridone-2.

The aminoazo compounds to be used in the process according to the invention are not restricted to compounds containing only one azo group. Disazo compounds can be obtained, for example, by tetrazotisation of an aromatic diamine containing two primary amino groups and coupling of the tetrazo compound thus obtained with 2 molar proportions of one of the coupling components defined above or with 1 molar proportion of each of two of the coupling components defined above or with 1 molar proportion of one of the coupling components defined above and 1 molar proportion of a coupling component not containing any amino group. As examples of such aromatic diamines there may be mentioned: benzidine, 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine, benzidine-2,2'-disulphonic acid, benzidine-3,3'-dicarboxylic acid, benzidine-3,3'-diglycolic acid and 4,4'-diaminostilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid. Furthermore disazo or polyazo compounds can be obtained by using primary aromatic amines or diamines containing azo groups. As examples of primary aromatic amines or diamines containing such azo groups there may be mentioned: 4-aminoazobenzene-4'-sulphonic acid, 4'-amino-2'-methylphenylazo-2-naphthalene-4,8-disulphonic acid and 4-amino-5-methoxy-2-methyl-4'-nitro-2'-sulphoazobenzene.

Instead of starting from amines free of —NHR groups, it is also possible to couple a coupling component which optionally contains a —NHR group with a diazonium compound containing a —NHR group. Such diazonium compounds can be obtained according to known processes by diazotisation of primary aromatic amines which contain a second amino group or a monosubstituted amino group. As examples of such primary aromatic amines there may be mentioned: *p*-phenylenediamine, 1,4-phenylenediamine-2-sulphonic acid, 1,4-phenylenediamine-2-carboxylic acid and 1,4-diaminonaphthalene-2-sulphonic acid. As examples of coupling components which can be used in this manner there may be mentioned the coupling components listed above and also  $\beta$ -naphthol, 2-naphthol-6- or -7-sulphonic acid, 2-naphthol-3,6- or -6,8-disulphonic acid, 1-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, 1-(4'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, 1-(2',5'-dichloro-4'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, 2-benzoylamino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid, 1-benzoylamino-8-naphthol-3,6- or -4,6-disulphonic acid, phenol, *p*-cresol, acetoacetanilide and acetoacet-2-methoxyaniline-5-sulphonic acid.

Further processes for preparing the dyestuff compounds of the azo series which contain a —NHR group and which can be used in the process according to the invention involve reducing a dyestuff containing nitro groups or treating an azo or polyazo compound, which contains at least one acylamino group, with an aqueous acid or aqueous alkali in order to hydrolyse off the acylamino group or groups. Such azo or polyazo compounds can be obtained from primary aromatic amines and/or coupling components which contain acylamino groups. As examples of such primary aromatic amines, there may be mentioned: mono-acetylbenzidine, 4-amino-1-acetylaminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid, 4-amino-4'-acetylaminodiphenyl-3-sulphonic acid, 4-amino-3-sulphoacetanilide, 3-amino-4-sulphoacetanilide and 4-amino-4'-acetylaminostilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid, whilst as examples of such coupling components there may be mentioned: 2-acetylamino-5-sulphonaphthol-7-sulphonic acid, 2-N-acetyl-N-methylamino-5-naphthol-7-

sulphonic acid, 2-acetylamino- and 2-N-acetyl-N-methylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acids and 1-acetylamino-8-naphthol-3,6- and -4,6-disulphonic acids.

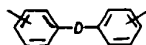
As examples of dyestuff compounds of the *anthraquinone series* which can be used as starting products in the process according to the invention, there may be mentioned: anthraquinone compounds which contain a group of the formula —NHR, defined above, bonded to an alkylamino or arylamino group which is itself bonded to an  $\alpha$ -position of the anthraquinone nucleus. As examples of such anthraquinone compounds there may be mentioned: 1-amino-4-(4'-aminoanilino)-anthraquinone-2,3'-disulphonic acid and the corresponding 2,3',5- and 2,3',6-trisulphonic acids, 1-amino-4-(4''-amino-4'-benzoylaminoanilino)-anthraquinone-2,3'-disulphonic acid and the corresponding -2,3',5-trisulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(4'-(4''-aminophenylazo)-anilino)-anthraquinone-2,2'',5-trisulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(4'-amino-3'-carboxyanilino)-anthraquinone-2,5-disulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(3'-aminoanilino)-anthraquinone-2,4',5-trisulphonic acid and the corresponding 2,4-disulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(4'-(4''-aminophenyl)-anilino)-anthraquinone-2,3'',5-trisulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(4'-methylamino-anilino)-anthraquinone-2,3'-disulphonic acid and the corresponding 2,3',5-trisulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(4'-n-butylamino-anilino)-anthraquinone-2,3'-disulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(4'-methylamino-3'-carboxyanilino)-anthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(3'- $\beta$ -hydroxyethylamino-anilino)-anthraquinone-2,5-disulphonic acid, 1-(4'-amino-anilino)-anthraquinone-2,3'-disulphonic acid and 1-amino-4-(4'-amino-2'-methoxy-anilino)-anthraquinone-2,3'-disulphonic acid.

Such dyestuff compounds of the anthraquinone series can themselves be obtained from anthraquinone compounds which contain a halogen atom or a nitro group bonded to the corresponding  $\alpha$ -position of the anthraquinone nucleus, or from the leuco-derivative of a 1,4-dihydroxyl-, -diamino- or -aminohydroxy-anthraquinone by reaction of the appropriate anthraquinone compound with at least one molar proportion of an aliphatic or aromatic diamine.

Dyestuff compounds of the *phthalocyanine series* which can be used in the process according to the invention, are preferably metallised phthalocyanines, such as copper phthalocyanines, which contain at least one group which confers solubility in water, such as a sulphonic acid group, and at least one group of the formula —NHR, as defined above.

The —NHR group or groups can be bonded directly or via a divalent bridge to the benzene rings of the phthalocyanine nucleus, for example via a -phenylene-, —CO-phenylene-, —SO<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-, —NH-phenylene-, —S-phenylene-, —O-phenylene-, —CH<sub>2</sub>S-phenylene-, —CH<sub>2</sub>O-phenylene-, —CH<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-, —SCH<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-, —SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-, —SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>1</sub>-phenylene-, —CH<sub>2</sub>-, —SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>1</sub>-arylene-, —NR<sub>1</sub>CO-phenylene-, —NR<sub>1</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-, —SO<sub>2</sub>O-phenylene-, —CH<sub>2</sub>-, —CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>1</sub>-phenylene-, —CH<sub>2</sub>NH-CO-phenylene-, —SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>1</sub>-alkylene-, —CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>1</sub>-alkylene-, —CONR<sub>1</sub>-phenylene-, —CH<sub>2</sub>-, —CONR<sub>1</sub>-arylene-, —SO<sub>2</sub> or a —CO— bridge. In the abovementioned divalent bridge members, R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl, "arylene" is a divalent aromatic radical which is optionally substituted, for example by halogen, alkyl or alkoxy, and wherein the terminal bonds can be bonded to identical or different nuclei, and "alkylene" is a divalent aliphatic radical which can include hetero-atoms, such as nitrogen, in the atomic chain, for example —CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—NH—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—.

As examples of such divalent aromatic radicals which are designated "arylene", there may be mentioned: aromatic nuclei, for example a benzene, naphthalene, acridine and carbazole nucleus, which can carry further substituents, and radicals of the formula



(6)

wherein the benzene rings can carry further substituents and —D— is a bridging group, for example —CH=CH—, —NH—, —S—, —O—, —SO<sub>2</sub>—, —NO=N—, —N=N—, —NH—CO—NH—CO—NH—, —O—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O— or



(7)

As particular examples of dyestuff compounds of the phthalocyanine series which can be used in the process according to the invention, there may be mentioned: copper phthalocyanine-4-N-(4-amino-3-sulphophenyl)-sulphonamide-4',4'',4'''-trisulphonic acid, cobalt phthalocyanine-4,4'-di-N-(4'-amino-4'-sulphophenyl)-carbonamide-4'',4'''-dicarboxylic acid and copper 4-(4'-amino-3'-sulphobenzoyl)-phthalocyanine.

It is also possible to use mixtures of aminophthalocyanines. For example, a mixture of approximately equal parts of copper phthalocyanine-N-(4-amino-3-sulphophenyl)-sulphonamide-trisulphonic acid and copper phthalocyanine-di-N-(4-amino-3-sulphophenyl)-sulphonamide-disulphonic acid can be used.

The aminophthalocyanines containing a sulphonic acid can be obtained either by sulphonation of known phthalocyanines containing primary or secondary amino groups or by synthesis from mixtures of phthalic acid derivatives and sulphonated phthalic acid derivatives. Possible sulphonating agents are, for example, oleum, for example a 20% solution of sulphur trioxide in sulphuric acid.

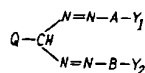
They can furthermore be obtained by warming together suitable derivatives of a sulphonated phthalic acid and substituted phthalic acids in accordance with generally known processes, for example by warming together a mixture of 4-sulphophthalic anhydride and 4-p-nitrobenzoylphthalic anhydride, urea, copper, (II) chloride and ammonium molybdate in o-dichlorobenzene at about 150°C. It is also possible to prepare the phthalocyanine starting materials by sulphonation of the appropriate primary and secondary amines or by reaction of a primary (or secondary N-alkyl- or cycloalkyl-) nitroaniline with a phthalocyanine which contains chloromethyl groups and sulphonic acid or carboxylic acid groups. Furthermore, such aminophthalocyanines can also be manufactured by reaction of a phthalocyanine, which contains chlorosulphonyl groups, with a monoacetylalkylenediamine or an amino-N-benzylacetamide in the presence of water and treatment of the product thus obtained (which contains both sulphonamide groups and sulphonic acid groups) with aqueous alkali to hydrolyse the acetyl amino group, or by reaction of a phthalocyanine which contains chloromethyl groups and sulphonic acid or carboxylic acid groups, with a monoacetylalkylenediamine, and treatment of the product thus obtained with aqueous alkali to hydrolyse the acetyl amino groups. Furthermore, they can be obtained by direct sulphonation or by warming together a mixture of suitable carboxy- or sulphophthalic acid derivatives with substituted phthalic acid derivatives, for example by warming the anhydrides with urea and a catalyst, in an organic solvent, and reduction of the nitrophthalocyaninesulphonic acid or -carboxylic acid thus obtained, or hydrolysis of the acylaminophthalocyanine-sulphonic acid or -carboxylic acid, or by reaction of a phthalocyanine compound which contains carboxylic acid chloride groups, with a diaminobenzene-sulphonic acid or -carboxylic acid, an aminobenzene-sulphonic acid or an aminobenzoic acid, which also contains a nitro group, and reduction of the nitro compound thus obtained, or, finally, by reaction of a phthalocyanine compound which contains carboxylic acid chloride groups, with a N-aminobenzylacetamide, and subsequent hydrolysis of the product thus obtained with aqueous alkali.

Dyestuff compounds of the *nitro series* which can be used in the process according to the invention are preferably those of the general formula



wherein D' is a naphthalene or benzene nucleus which can be substituted further, the nitrogen atom N is in the ortho-position to the nitro group, Z' is hydrogen or an optionally substituted hydrocarbon radical and Q is hydrogen or an organic radical bonded to the nitrogen via a carbon atom, and Q and Z' are not both hydrogen, and Q can be bonded to Z', if Z' is a hydrocarbon radical, or to D' in the ortho-position to the nitrogen atom N to form a heterocyclic ring, and which contain at least one group of the formula —NHR, as defined above.

Dyestuff compounds of the *formazane series*, which can be used according to the invention, are the metal complexes of formazanes of general formula

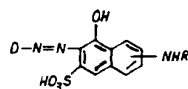


which contain at least one group of the formula —NHR. Q here is a monovalent group, for example an aromatic or heterocyclic group, an alkyl, nitro, nitrile, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkanoyl or benzoyl radical or a C<sub>1-4</sub> carbalkoxy group. A and B are radicals of diazo components and Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are substituents which are capable of complex formation with a heavy metal atom. A, B and Q can be substituted by sulpho groups.

The dyestuff molecule should in total contain 1 to 5 sulpho groups.

As particular examples of dyestuff compounds containing at least one —NHR group, which can be used as starting products in the process according to the invention, the compounds of the following classes may be mentioned:

1. Azo compounds of the formula



(9)

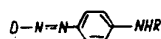
wherein D is an at most bicyclic aryl radical which is free of —NHR groups and the —NHR group is preferably bonded to the 6-, 7- or 8-position of the naphthalene nucleus, and which optionally contain a further sulphonic acid group in the 5- or 6-position of the naphthalene nucleus.

D is a radical of the naphthalene or benzene series, for example a stilbene, diphenyl, benzthiazolylphenyl or diphenylamine radical. Within this class, the related dyestuffs in which the —NHR group, instead of being bonded to the naphthalene nucleus, is bonded to a benzoylamino or anilino group bonded to the 6-, 7- or 8-position of the naphthalene nucleus, can also be used.

Particularly valuable starting dyestuffs are those wherein D is a sulphonated phenyl or naphthyl radical, especially those which contain a —SO<sub>3</sub>H group in the ortho-position to the azo bond; the phenyl radical can be substituted further, for example by halogen atoms, such as chlorine, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl groups, such as methyl, alkylcarbonylamino or (C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy)carbonylamino groups such as acetylamino, methoxycarbonylamino or ethoxycarbonylamino, ureido radicals and alkoxy groups, such as methoxy.

D can furthermore be a radical of the azobenzene, azonaphthalene or phenylazonaphthalene series.

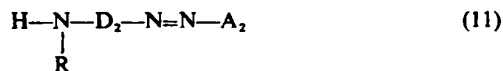
2. Azo compounds of general formula



(10)

wherein D denotes an at most bicyclic aryl radical, preferably a disulphonaphthyl or stilbene radical, and the benzene nucleus of the coupling component can contain further substituents, such as halogen atoms or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonylamino, alkoxy carbonylamino or ureidyl groups.

3. Azo compounds of general formula



wherein D<sub>2</sub> is an arylene radical, such as a radical of the azobenzene, azonaphthalene or phenylazonaphthalene series, or preferably an at most bicyclic arylene radical of the benzene or naphthalene series, and A<sub>2</sub> is a radical of a naphtholsulphonic acid or the radical of an enolised or enolisable ketomethylene compound (such as an acetoacetylride or a 5-pyrazolone) with the OH group in

the *ortho*-position to the azo group. D<sub>2</sub> is preferably a radical of the benzene series which contains a sulphonic acid group.

4. Azo compounds of general formula



5 wherein D is as defined for D in Class 1 above and A<sub>3</sub> is the radical of an enolisable ketomethylene compound (such as an acetoacetarylide or a 5-pyrazolone) with the OH group in the *ortho*-position to the azo group.

5. The metal complex compounds, for example the copper, chromium and cobalt complexes, of the dyestuffs of general formulae (9), (11) and (12), wherein D, D<sub>2</sub>, A, A<sub>2</sub> and A<sub>3</sub> have the particular meanings indicated and additionally a metallisable group (for example a hydroxyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy or carboxylic acid group) is present in the *ortho*-position to the azo group in D or D<sub>2</sub>.

6. Anthraquinone compounds of general formula



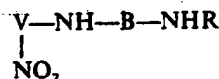
15 wherein the anthraquinone nucleus can contain an additional sulphonic acid group in the 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-position and Z'' is a bridge member which is preferably a divalent radical of the benzene-series, for example a phenylene, mesitylene, diphenylene or 4,4'-stilbene or -azobenzene radical. Preferably, Z'' should contain a sulphonic acid group for each benzene ring present.

20 7. Phthalocyanine compounds of general formula



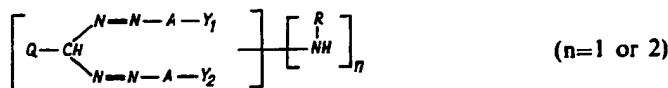
25 wherein Pc is a phthalocyanine nucleus, preferably copper phthalocyanine,  $\omega$  is —OH and/or —NH<sub>2</sub>, Z''' is a bridge member, preferably an aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic bridge, each of n and m, which may be the same or different, is 1, 2 or 3, n + m not being greater than 4.

8. Nitro dyestuffs of general formula



wherein V and B are monocyclic aryl nuclei and the nitro group in V is in the *ortho*-position to the NH group.

30 9. Metal complexes of formazane dyestuffs of general formula



wherein R is as defined above, Q is an organic radical, a nitro or nitrile group, each of A and B, which may be the same or different, is a benzenoid, naphthalenoid or heterocyclic group and each of Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub>, which may be the same or different, is a substituent bonded in the *o*-position to the azo group, the substituent being capable of complex formation with a heavy metal. Q is above all a radical of the benzene series, such as phenyl or sulphophenyl, or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group, such as methyl, and A and B are preferably phenyl radicals substituted by sulphonyl, sulphonamido or alkylsulphonyl groups. Possible substituents Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are above



all the hydroxyl and carboxyl groups. Suitable heavy metals are copper, chromium, cobalt and nickel.

Possible starting dyestuffs in the dyestuff classes mentioned are, for example, the following:

- 5 In Class 1: 6-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid, 6-methylamino-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-acetylamino-2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid, 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-chloro-2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,5-disulphonic acid, 7-amino-2-(2',5'-disulphophenylazo)-1-hydroxynaphthalene-3-sulphonic acid, 7-methylamino-2-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-1-hydroxynaphthalene-3-sulphonic acid, 8-(3''-aminobenzoylamino)-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2,2'-azonaphthalene-1',3',5',6-tetrasulphonic acid, 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2,2'-azonaphthalene-1',3',5'-trisulphonic acid, 6-amino-1-hydroxy-2,2'-azonaphthalene-1',3',5'-trisulphonic acid, 6-methylamino-1-hydroxy-2,2'-azonaphthalene-1',3',5'-trisulphonic acid, 7-amino-1-hydroxy-2,2'-azonaphthalene-1',3-disulphonic acid, 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-hydroxy-3'-carboxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, 6-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-hydroxy-3'-carboxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3,5-disulphonic acid, 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-2'-methoxy-5'-methylphenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-(4''-methoxyphenylazo)-2'-carboxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-(2''-hydroxy-3'',6''-disulpho-1''-naphthylazo)-2'-carboxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, 4,4'-bis-(8''-amino-1''-hydroxy-3'',6''-disulpho-2''-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxydiphenyl and 6-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-(2''-sulphophenylazo)-2'-methoxy-5'-methylphenylazo)-naphthalene-3,5-disulphonic acid.
- 10 In Class 2: 2-(4'-amino-2'-methylphenylazo)-naphthalene-4,8-disulphonic acid, 2-(4'-amino-2'-acetylamino-phenylazo)-naphthalene-5,7-disulphonic acid, 4-nitro-4'-(4''-methylaminophenylazo)-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid, 4-nitro-4'-(4''-amino-2''-methyl-5''-methoxy-phenylazo)-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid, 4-amino-4'-(4''-methoxyphenylazo)-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid and 4-amino-2-methylazobenzene-2',5'-disulphonic acid.
- 15 In Class 3: 1-(2',5'-dichloro-4'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-4-(3''-amino-4''-sulphophenylazo)-5-pyrazolone, 1-(4'-sulphophenyl)-3-carboxy-4-(4''-amino-3''-sulphophenylazo)-5-pyrazolone, 1-(2'-methyl-5'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-4-(4''-amino-3''-sulphophenylazo)-5-pyrazolone, 1-(2'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-4-(3''-amino-4''-sulphophenylazo)-5-pyrazolone, 4-amino-4'-(3''-methyl-1''-phenyl-4''-pyrazol-5''-onylazo)-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid, 4-amino-4'-(2''-hydroxy-3'',6''-disulpho-1''-naphthylazo)-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid, 8-acetylamino-1-hydroxy-2-(3'-amino-4'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, 7-(3'-sulphophenylamino)-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-amino-2'-carboxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid, 8-phenylamino-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-amino-2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid and 6-acetylamino-1-hydroxy-2-(5'-amino-2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid.
- 20 In Class 4: 1-(3'-aminophenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2'',5''-disulphophenylazo)-5-pyrazolone, 1-(3'-aminophenyl)-3-carboxy-4-(2'-carboxy-4'-sulphophenylazo)-5-pyrazolone, 4-amino-4'-(3''-methyl-4''-(2'',5''-disulphophenylazo)-1''-pyrazol-5''-onyl)-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid and 1-(3'-aminophenyl)-3-carboxy-4-(4''-(2'',5''-disulphophenylazo)-2''-methoxy-5''-methylphenylazo)-5-pyrazolone.
- 25 In Class 5: the copper complex of 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-hydroxy-5''-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, the copper complex of 6-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid, the copper complex of 6-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,5-disulphonic acid, the copper complex of 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-hydroxy-3'-chloro-5'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, the copper complex of 6-(4'-amino-3'-sulphoanilino)-1-hydroxy-2-(2''-carboxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid, the 1:2 chromium complex of 7-amino-6'-nitro-1,2'-dihydroxy-2,1'-azonaphthalene-3,4'-disulphonic acid, the 1:2 chromium complex of 6-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-carboxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid, the 1:2 chromium complex of 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(4'-nitro-2'-hydroxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, the 1:2 cobalt complex of 6-(4'-amino-3'-sulphoanilino)-1-hydroxy-2-(5''-chloro-2''-hydroxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid, the 1:2 chromium complex of 1-(3'-amino-4'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2''-hydroxy-4''-sulpho-1''-naphthylazo)-5-pyrazolone, the 1:2 chromium

10

complex of 7-(4'-sulphoanilino)-1-hydroxy-2-(4''-amino-2''-carboxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid and the 1:2 chromium complex of 1-(3'-amino-phenyl)-3-methyl-4-(4'''-nitro-2''-carboxyphenylazo)-5-pyrazolone.

In Class 6: 1-amino-4-(3'-amino-4'-sulphoanilino)-anthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(4'-amino-3'-sulphoanilino)-anthraquinone-2,5-disulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(4'-(4''-amino-3''-sulphophenyl)-anilino)-anthraquinone-2,5-disulphonic acid, 1-amino-4-(4'-(4''-amino-2''-sulphophenylazo)-anilino)-anthraquinone-2,5-disulphonic acid and 1-amino-4-(4'-methylamino-3-sulphoanilino)-anthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid.

In Class 7: 3-(3'-amino-4'-sulphophenyl)-sulphamyl-copper-phthalocyanine-tri-3-sulphonic acid, di-4-(3'-amino-4'-sulphophenyl)-sulphamyl-copper-phthalocyanine-di-4-sulphonic acid and 3-(3'-aminophenylsulphamyl)-sulphamyl-copper-phthalocyanine-di-3-sulphonic acid.

In Class 8: 4-amino-2'-nitro-diphenylamine-3,4'-disulphonic acid.

In Class 9: the copper complex of 2'-carboxy-2''-hydroxy-2'''-amino-1,3,5-triphenylformazane-4',5'',3'''-trisulphonic acid, the copper complex of 2',2''-dihydroxy-3'-amino-5'-methylsulphonyl-1,3,5-triphenyl-3'',5'',4'''-trisulphonic acid, the copper complex of 2'-carboxy-4'-amino-2''-hydroxyl-1,3,5-triphenylformazane-3'',5'',2'''-trisulphonic acid, the copper complex of 2',2''-dicarboxy-4'''-amino-1,3,5-triphenylformazane-4',4''-disulphonic acid, the copper complex of 2',2''-dihydroxy-5'-amino-1,5-diphenyl-3-methylformazane-5',3''-disulphonic acid, the copper complex of 2',2''-dihydroxy-5'-amino-1,3,5-triphenylformazane-3',3'',5'''-trisulphonic acid, the copper complex of 2'-carboxy-3'-amino-2''-hydroxy-3'''(1''''-phenyl-3''''-methyl-pyrazol-5''''-only-4''''-azo)-1,3,5-triphenylformazane-3'',5'',2'''-tetrasulphonic acid and the nickel complex of 2',2''-dicarboxyl-1,5-diphenyl-3-(*m*-aminobenzoyl)-formazane-4',4''-disulphonic acid.

The dyestuffs of the invention are useful for dyeing natural and artificial textile materials, for example textile materials of cotton, regenerated cellulose, wool, silk, cellulose acetate, polyamides, polyacrylonitrile modified polyacrylonitrile and for this purpose the dyestuffs can be applied to the textile material by dyeing, padding or printing, using printing pastes which contain the customary thickeners or oil-in-water emulsions or water-in-oil emulsions, whereby the textile materials are dyed in vivid shades having good fastness properties, especially fastness to wet treatments, such as washing, and fastness to light.

They are particularly useful for dyeing cellulose textile materials. For this purpose, the dyestuffs are preferably applied to the cellulose textile material in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent, for example sodium carbonate, sodium metasilicate, trisodium phosphate or sodium hydroxide, which can be applied to the cellulose textile material before, during or after the treatment with the dyestuff. Alternatively, if the dyed textile material is subsequently to be warmed or steamed, a compound such as sodium bicarbonate or sodium trichloroacetate can be used, which on warming or steaming liberates an acid-binding agent.

The new dyestuffs can be applied to nitrogen-containing textile materials, such as wool and polyamide textile materials, from a weakly alkaline, neutral or acid dye bath. The dyeing process can be carried out at a constant or substantially constant pH value or, if desired, the pH value of the dye bath can be modified at any stage of the dyeing process by adding acids or acid salts or alkalis or alkaline salts.

The new dyestuffs can also be applied to textile materials, preferably cellulose textile materials, in conjunction with a resin-forming mixture and an acid catalyst, in which case, after the treatment, the textile material is, if desired, dried and then heated to a temperature above 100°C, preferably between 130 and 170°C.

It is advisable to remove the non-fixed dyestuff as completely as possible after dyeing or printing. For this purpose, the dyeings and prints are thoroughly rinsed with warm and cold water and subjected to a soaping process in the presence of non-ionic dispersing agents and/or wetting agents.

This invention is illustrated by the following Examples wherein the parts, unless otherwise stated, denote parts by weight and the percentages denote percentages by weight. Example 1 illustrates the preparation of starting materials.

#### Example 1.

a) (4,6-Dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphorimide-trichloride:  
16.5 Parts of thoroughly dried 4,6-dichloro-2-amino-*s*-triazin are slowly warmed with 20.8 parts of phosphorus pentachloride in 100 parts by volume of

dioxan, whilst stirring vigorously. The reactants dissolve, with vigorous evolution of HCl. The reaction mixture is boiled overnight under reflux. Then it is allowed to cool.

The solution of (4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphorimide-trichloride thus obtained is employed directly for the hydrolysis. The product can, however, also be obtained in a pure form by driving off the dioxane *in vacuo* and subsequent sublimation if appropriate.

Instead of 4,6-dichloro-2-amino-*s*-triazine, it is also possible to employ an equivalent amount of 4,6-dibromo- or 4,6-difluoro-2-amino-*s*-triazine.

b) (4,6-Dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid:

The solution of (2,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphorimide-trichloride in dioxan, obtained according to (a), is added dropwise, with vigorous stirring, to a solution of 20 parts of disodium hydrogen phosphate in 500 parts by volume of water, at room temperature. The pH is kept at between 7 and 8 by simultaneous addition of about 500 parts by volume of 1 N NaOH solution.

The solution of the disodium salt of (4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid thus obtained, is employed directly as an acylating agent for dyestuffs containing amino groups.

The corresponding 4,6-dibromo and 4,6-difluoro compounds can also be manufactured in the same manner by hydrolysis of (4,6-dibromo-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphorimide-trichloride or (4,6-difluoro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphorimide-trichloride.

If instead of 4,6-dichloro-2-amino-*s*-triazine, an equivalent amount of 4,6-dichloro-2-methylamino-*s*-triazine is employed and in other respects exactly the procedure described is followed, a solution of N-(4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-N-methyl-phosphoramidic-acid is obtained, this solution can be employed directly as an acylating agent.

Example 2.

220 Parts by volume of a neutral aqueous solution containing 4.9 parts of (4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid are treated with 4 parts of anhydrous sodium acetate. A neutralised solution of 7.9 parts of 2-amino-8-hydroxy-1-(4'-amino-2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-6-sulphonic acid in 100 parts by volume of water is added, whilst stirring vigorously, and the whole mixture is warmed to 40—42°C.

After the amino group has been acylated, the dyestuff is salted out with sodium chloride, filtered off and dried *in vacuo* at 50—60°C. The dyestuff thus obtained dyes cotton in bluish-tinged red shades.

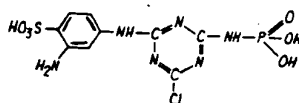
Reaction of 1 equivalent of the dyestuffs, containing amino groups, listed in column I of the table below, with 1 equivalent of (4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid, yields dyestuffs which dye cotton in the shades indicated in column II.

	I	II
1	2-(4'-Amino-2'-methylphenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6,8-trisulphonic acid	Golden yellow
2	1-(2',5'-Dichloro-4'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-4-(5'-amino-2''-sulphophenylazo)-5-pyrazolone	Greenish-tinged yellow
3	1-Amino-4-(3'-amino-2',4',6'-trimethylanilino)-anthraquinone-2,5'-disulphonic acid	Reddish-tinged blue
4	6-Amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid	Orange
5	8-Amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	Bluish-tinged red
6	8-Acetylamino-1-hydroxy-2-(5'-amino-2'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	Red
7	Copper complex compound from 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(1'-hydroxy-4',8'-disulphonaphthyl)-2'-azol-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	Blue
8	Copper complex compound from 8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-hydroxy-3'-chloro-5'-sulphophenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	Violet
9	Copper complex from 2'-carboxy-4'-amino-2''-hydroxy-1,3,5-triphenyl-formazane-3'',5'',2'''-trisulphonic acid	Blue
10	1:2 Chromium complex compound from 6-amino-1-hydroxy-2-(2'-carboxyphenylazo)-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid	Brown
11	Mono-p-aminophenylamide of copper phthalocyanine-3,3',3'',3'''-tetrasulphonic acid	Turquoise

## Example 3.

7.25 Parts of *m*-phenylenediamine-sulphonic acid are dissolved in 250 parts by volume of water at room temperature, with the aid of sodium hydroxide solution, to give a neutral solution, and 5 parts of anhydrous sodium acetate are added. A solution of 6.1 parts of (4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid in 100 parts by volume of water is added to the resulting solution with vigorous stirring, and the mixture is left to react for approx. 24 hours. After clarification by filtration, the reaction product is separated out by adding 20 parts by volume of potassium chloride and dried *in vacuo* at 50°C.

7.9 parts of the amine thus obtained, of the formula



are dissolved in 200 parts of water and 10 parts of 2 N sodium nitrite solution and 5 parts of 10 N hydrochloric acid are added, whereupon the diazo compound precipitates partly as crystals.

The resulting suspension of the diazo compound is then poured into a neutral solution of 8.5 parts of 1-hydroxy-8-benzoylamino-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid in 50 parts of water, which additionally contains 10 parts of sodium bicarbonate. After completion of coupling, the dyestuff is salted out with sodium chloride, filtered off and dried *in vacuo* at 60°C.

The dyestuff thus obtained dyes cotton in bluish-tinged red shades.

If the diazo compound described above is combined with the coupling components of column I of the table which follows, dyestuffs which dye cotton in the shades indicated in column II are obtained.

I		II
1	1-Ethyl-4-methyl-6-hydroxy-3-sulpho-methyl-pyridone-(2)	Strongly greenish-tinged yellow
2	Barbituric acid	Greenish-tinged yellow
3	8-Acetylamino-1-hydroxynaphthalene-3,5-disulphonic acid	Red
4	Acetoacetanilide-4-sulphonic acid	Greenish-tinged yellow

## Example 4.

12.76 parts of 1-hydroxy-8-amino-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid are dissolved in 250 parts of water at room temperature, with the aid of sodium hydroxide solution, to give a clear solution, and 13.1 parts of anhydrous sodium acetate are added. A solution of 9.8 parts of (4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid in 200 parts of water is added thereto, with vigorous stirring, and the reaction is allowed to proceed for approx. 24 hours.

Then the diazo component prepared in the usual manner from 6.92 parts of orthanilic acid is added to the clear solution of the reactive coupling component thus obtained.

After completion of coupling, the resulting dyestuff is precipitated with a mixture of sodium chloride and potassium chloride, filtered off and dried *in vacuo* at 50–60°C.

The dyestuff thus obtained dyes cotton in bluish-tinged red shades.

The Table which follows lists the colour shades of further dyestuffs which are synthesised from the diazo components and coupling components, also listed, of which latter components the amino group is linked to the reactive component

analogously to the instructions in Example 4 — or which are synthesised by reaction of the appropriate aminoazo dyestuffs with the reactive component — and which can be used for dyeing or printing cellulose materials according to one of the processes described.

Diazo Component	Coupling Component	Colour Shade
1-Aminobenzene-2-sulphonic acid	1-Amino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-4,6-disulphonic acid	Red
"	1-(3'-Aminobenzoylamino)-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	"
1-Amino-2-carboxybenzene-4-sulphonic acid	1-Amino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	"
1-Amino-4-methylbenzene-2-sulphonic acid	"	"
1-Amino-3-acetylamino benzene-6-sulphonic acid	"	"
1-Amino-3-(2'-[4''-sulphophenylamino]-4'-chloro-1',3',5'-triazin-6'-yl)-aminobenzene-6-sulphonic acid	"	"
1-Amino-3-(2'-[4''-sulphophenylamino]-4'-methylamino-triazin-1',3',5'-yl-6')-aminobenzene-6-sulphonic acid	2-Amino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid	Orange
1-Aminobenzene-2-sulphonic acid	2-Methylamino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid	"
1-Amino-4-acetylamino-6-sulphonic acid	"	Scarlet

## Example 5.

28 Parts by volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid are added to a solution of 34.7 parts of sodium 2-aminonaphthalene-4,8-disulphonate and 7 parts of sodium nitrite in 300 parts of water, whilst cooling with ice, and the mixture is stirred for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour at 0 to 10°C. After excess nitrous acid has been removed, 10.7 parts of 3-aminotoluene, dissolved in 10 parts by volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid and 150 parts of water, are added and the coupling is completed by buffering the mixture to pH 3 to 5. The resulting aminoazo dyestuff is salted-out, filtered off, washed and then redissolved in 700 parts of water, at pH 7, by adding sodium hydroxide solution. The aqueous solution is then mixed with 25.5 parts of (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid as a neutral solution in 200 parts by volume of H<sub>2</sub>O. The mixture is warmed to 40°C and the hydrochloric acid liberated is neutralised with sodium carbonate solution until free amino groups are no longer detectable. The resulting 4-chloro-6-(3'-methyl-4'-[4'',8''-disulphonaphthyl-2''-azo]-phenylamino)-s-triazine-2-phosphoramidic-acid is salted-out with 80 parts of sodium chloride, squeezed out, washed and dried *in vacuo* at 40 to 50°C to give a yellow powder which dissolves in water to give a yellow colour.

## Example 6.

A solution of 21 parts of the sodium salt of 1,4-diaminobenzene-6-sulphonic acid in 100 parts of water is stirred with a neutral solution of 24.5 parts of (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid in 200 parts by volume of H<sub>2</sub>O at 20 to 40°C, whilst constantly neutralising the hydrochloric acid liberated to keep the pH at 6 to 7, until a sample, on diazotisation and coupling with 1-hydroxynaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid, gives a clear, yellowish-tinged red dyeing. After addition of ice, the resulting dyestuff intermediate product is directly diazotised with 7 parts of sodium nitrate and 28 parts of concentrated hydrochloric acid and subsequently combined with a previously prepared solution of 47 parts of the sodium salt of 1-benzoylamino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid and 12 parts of sodium carbonate in 200 parts of water, whereupon coupling to give 4-chloro-6-(3'-sulpho-4'-[1''-benzoylamino-2''-hydroxy-3'',6''-disulphonaphthyl-7''-azo]-phenylamino)-s-triazine-2-phosphoramidic-acid takes place; the latter is salted-out, filtered off, washed and dried *in vacuo* at 40 to 50°C. The dyestuff readily dissolves in water to give a red colour and gives, by one of the processes described, clear bluish-tinged red dyeings and prints on cellulose materials.

The Table which follows lists the colour shades and pH of the coupling medium of dyestuffs which are manufactured analogously to the instructions in Example 6 from a diazo component which contains a further amino group which can preferably be acylated, from a coupling component and from a reactive component which can be linked to the diazo component. The processes mentioned can be employed for dyeing and printing cellulose materials with the dyestuffs in the table.

Diazo Component	Coupling Component	pH of the Coupling Medium	Colour Shade
1,3-Diaminobenzene-4-sulphonic acid	2-Aminonaphthalene-5,7-disulphonic acid	4 to 5	Orange
"	2-Aminonaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	4 to 5	"
1,3-Diaminobenzene-4-sulphonic acid	1-(2',4'-Dichloro-1',3',5'-triazin-6'-yl-amino)-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	7 to 8	Red
"	1-(2',4'-Dihydroxy-1',3',5'-triazin-6'-yl-amino)-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	7 to 8	"
"	1-(2',4'-Dichloro-1',3',5'-triazin-6'-yl-amino)-8-hydroxynaphthalene-4,6-disulphonic acid	7 to 8	"

#### Example 7.

If the instructions of Example 2 are followed but instead of 4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid the corresponding amount of N-(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-N-methyl-phosphoramidic acid is employed, a dyestuff is obtained which, when applied according to the customary methods, dyes cellulose materials in fast bluish-tinged red shades.

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#### Example 8.

15 Parts of 4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphorimide-trichloride, dissolved in 50 parts by volume of dioxane, are slowly run into a neutral solution of 27.2 parts of 2-(2'-ureido-4'-amino-phenylazo)-naphthalene-3,6,8-trisulphonic acid in 250 parts by volume of water, whilst stirring well. The pH of the reaction mixture is kept at 7-8 by adding 2 N sodium hydroxide solution. After completion of the addition, the product is salted-out with about 15% of sodium chloride, relative to the volume of the solution, and the 4-chloro-6-(3'-ureido-4'-13'',6'',8''-trisulpho-naphthyl-2'')-azol-phenylamino-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid which has precipitated is filtered off and dried. This dyestuff gives golden yellow dyeings on cellulose material, using the dyeing processes mentioned later.

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If the procedure indicated above is followed but, instead of the aminoazo dyestuff employed therein, equivalent amounts of the aminoazo dyestuff synthesised from the components listed in the Table which follows are employed, useful new reactive dyestuffs are again obtained.

In the Table, the expression "saponified" means that an acylamino group contained in the aminoazo dyestuff has been saponified subsequently, whilst the term "reduced" indicates that a nitro group contained in the diazo component is reduced, after coupling, to give an amino group, resulting in the formation of the desired aminoazo dyestuff.

Diazo Component	Azo Component	pH of the Coupling Medium	Colour Shade on Cellulose
1-Amino-4-nitrobenzene-2-sulphonic acid	1-(4'-Sulphophenyl)-3-methylpyrazolone-(5)	5 to 6	Yellow
(Nitro group in the 4-position subsequently reduced)			
1-Amino-4-nitrobenzene-2-sulphonic acid	1-(4'-Sulphophenyl)-3-carboxypyrazolone-(5)	5 to 6	Reddish-tinged yellow
"	1-(3'-Sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-aminopyrazole	6 to 7	Yellow
1-Amino-3-acetylamino-benzene-6-sulphonic acid	"	6 to 7	Yellow
(Acetylamino group in 3-position subsequently saponified)			
1-Amino-2-methylbenzene-4,6-disulphonic acid	2-Acetylamino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid (saponified)	7 to 8	Orange
"	2-Acetylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid (saponified)	7 to 8	Red
2-Aminonaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	1-Acetylamino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid (saponified)	7 to 8	Bluish-tinged red

Diazo Component	Azo Component	pH of the Coupling Medium	Colour Shade on Cellulose
2-Aminonaphthalene-3,7-disulphonic acid	1-Acetylamino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-4,6-disulphonic acid (saponified)	7 to 8	Bluish-tinged red
1-Amino-2,4-dimethylbenzene-6-sulphonic acid	2-Acetylamino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid (saponified)	7 to 8	Red
4-Aminoazobenzene-3,4'-disulphonic acid	1-Amino-3-acetylamino-benzene	5 to 6	Yellow-brown
"	1-Amino-2-(4'-amino-2'-sulphophenyl-[1'-azo]-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid	8	Black

#### Example 9.

66.3 Parts of the copper complex of 2-amino-6-(2',8'-dihydroxy-naphthylazo)-5-naphthol-4,8,3',6'-tetrasulphonic acid (manufactured according to the instructions of German Patent Specification No. 1,117,235 by coupling diazotised 1-amino-8-(benzenesulphonyloxy)-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid with the equivalent amount of 2-acetylamino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-4,8-disulphonic acid in a medium rendered alkaline with sodium carbonate, and converting the monoazo compound into the copper complex by oxidative coppering and hydrolysis of the acetyl and benzenesulphonyl group) are dissolved in 2,500 parts by volume of water at 60 to 65°C at pH 6 to 6.5 and 27 parts of 14,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramide-acid, dissolved in 250 parts by volume of water to give a neutral solution, are added at 10 to 20°C. During the condensation, a pH of 6 to 7 is maintained by adding sodium carbonate solution. After completion of the reaction, the dyestuff is salted-out and isolated. The dyestuff, when dried, is a dark powder which dissolves in water to give a blue colour and dyes cotton fabrics in clear blue shades which are fast to wet processing.

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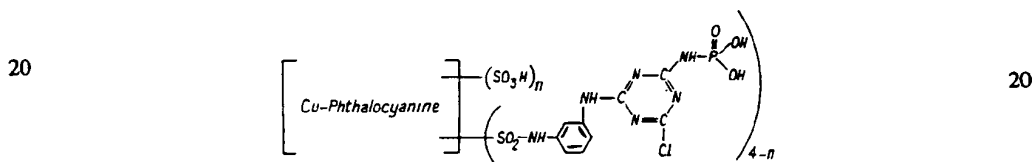
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## Example 10.

96 Parts (expressed as 100% strength material) of freshly prepared copper phthalocyanine-tetrasulphochloride freshly prepared in the usual manner by the action of chlorosulphonic acid and thionyl chloride on copper phthalocyanine, or of the isomeric copper phthalocyanine-tetrasulphochloride synthesised from 1-sulphobenzene-3,4-dicarboxylic acid *via* the appropriate copper phthalocyanine-tetrasulphonic acid, are suspended, in the form of the moist, well washed cake from the suction filter, in 500 parts of water and 500 parts of ice, a solution of 50 parts of 1,3-diaminobenzene in 500 parts of water is added, and the pH is adjusted to 8.5 with sodium carbonate. The suspension is stirred for 24 hours at room temperature and in the course thereof the pH is constantly kept at 8.5 by continuous addition of sodium carbonate. The resulting condensation product is precipitated at pH 1 to 2 by addition of sodium chloride and is filtered off, washed and then again dissolved in 1,000 parts of water to give a neutral solution. A neutral solution of 85 parts of (4,6-di-chloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid in 400 parts of water is added to the blue solution and the mixture is stirred at 0 to 10°C, whilst constantly neutralising it with sodium carbonate solution to pH 6, until no further free amino groups are detectable. The reactive dyestuff thus obtained, of the formula



wherein  $n$  is 2 or 3, is salted-out, washed and dried *in vacuo* at 30 to 40°C. It is a dark blue powder which dissolves in water to give a blue colour, and dyes cotton and regenerated cellulose, according to one of the dyeing or printing processes indicated, in clear blue shades of good fastness to wet processing, rubbing and light.

Instead of 96 parts of copper phthalocyanine-tetrasulphochloride, it is also possible — whilst otherwise following the same procedure as in Example 10 — to employ 87 parts (expressed as 100% strength material) of the copper or nickel phthalocyanine-trisulphochloride, obtainable by the action of chlorosulphonic acid on copper phthalocyanine or nickel phthalocyanine, in the form of the moist suction-filtration cake, which has been well washed with ice water; in these cases, reactive dyestuffs which give clear blue dyeings are again obtained.

If the procedure indicated in Example 10 is followed but 87 parts of copper phthalocyanine-trisulphochloride are used as starting material and, instead of the 50 parts of the sodium salt of 1,3-diaminobenzene, 90 parts of the sodium salt of 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl-2,2'-disulphonic acid or 90 parts of the sodium salt of 4,4'-diaminostilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid are employed, reactive dyestuffs are obtained, which dye cellulose materials, according to one of the abovementioned processes, in clear blue shades which are fast to wet processing, rubbing and light.

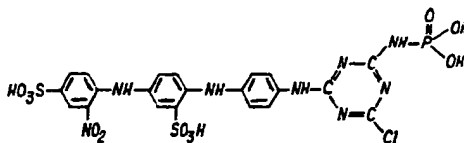
If 4',4'',4''',4''''-tetraphenyl-Cu-phthalocyanine is used as the starting material, sulphochlorination and reaction with 1,3-phenylenediamine and acylation with (2,4-dichloro-s-triazin-6-yl)-phosphoramidic acid yields a reactive dyestuff which dyes cellulose materials, in the presence of acid-binding agents, in clear green shades which are fast to wet processing and to light.

## Example 11.

84.5 parts of the copper complex of 2-(2'-methyl-4'-aminophenylazo)-6-(2'',8''-dihydroxy-naphthylazo)-5-naphthol-4,8,3'',6'''-tetrasulphonic acid are dissolved in 3,000 parts by volume of water at pH 6 and combined, whilst stirring at a temperature of 20 to 30°C, with a neutral solution of 26 parts of (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid in 250 parts of water, a pH of 6 being maintained by means of 2 N potassium carbonate solution. The mixture is stirred until the condensation is complete and the dyestuff is separated out by adding a little sodium chloride and is isolated. The residue is washed with acetone and dried at room temperature under reduced pressure. A dark powder is obtained, which dissolves in water to give a green colour and dyes cotton in green shades according to the procedures indicated.

## Example 12.

52.4 Parts of the sodium salt of 4-([4''-aminophenyl]-amino)-2'-nitrodiphenyl-amine-3,4'-disulphonic acid are dissolved in 1,000 parts of water and stirred with 26 parts of (4,6-dichloro-*s*-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid, as a neutral solution in 250 parts of water, for one hour at 0 to 10°C. At the same time the acid liberated is continuously neutralised with sodium carbonate to a pH of 6 to 7. The reactive nitro dyestuff formed, of the formula



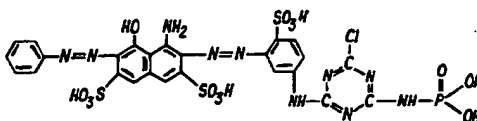
is salted-out, filtered off, washed and dried. It dyes cellulose fibres from a dilute liquor, or according to one of the customary padding processes, in the presence of sodium carbonate as an acid-binding agent, to give deep violet-brown shades which are fast to wet processing and to rubbing.

## Example 13.

79.6 Parts of 1-amino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid are dissolved in 500 parts of water and a suspension of the diazo salt of (2-chloro-4-(3'-amino-4'-sulpho-phenyl)-*s*-triazin-6-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid (manufactured from 47 parts of 1,3-diamino-benzenesulphonic acid according to Example 3) is added thereto. The pH is adjusted to 3.0 with sodium acetate solution and after completion of coupling, and salting-out with sodium chloride, the crystalline reaction product is filtered off and washed with 10% strength sodium chloride solution. The dyestuff is dried *in vacuo* at 60°C.

## Example 14.

38.6 Parts of the monoazo dyestuff from Example 13 are dissolved in 460 parts of water and 6.7 parts of sodium carbonate and the diazonium solution from 4.7 parts of aniline is added at 0 to 5°C whilst maintaining a pH of 8 to 8.5. The mixture is stirred for approx. 3 hours longer, the pH is adjusted to 5.5 with hydrochloric acid and the product is filtered off and washed with 5% strength sodium chloride solution. The dyestuff of the formula



is dried *in vacuo* at 60°C and gives a black colour on cotton and rayon when used for dyeing at 8 to 10% strength.

If, in this example, the aniline is replaced by the diazo components indicated in the Table which follows, in equivalent amount, useful dyestuffs are again obtained, which dye cotton in the indicated colour shades.

	<u>Diazo Component</u>	<u>Colour Shade</u>	
	2-Aminobenzene-1-sulphonic acid	black	
	2-Amino-5-chlorobenzene-1-sulphonic acid	"	
5	2-Amino-5-methylbenzene-1-sulphonic acid	"	5
	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzene-1-sulphonic acid	"	
	2-Aminonaphthalene-1-sulphonic acid	"	
	Dihydro-p-toluidine-disulphonic acid	"	
	2-Aminonaphthalene-1,5-disulphonic acid	"	

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## Example 15.

If the instructions of Example 4 are followed but instead of the (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid used therein the equivalent amount of N-(2,4-dichloro-s-triazin-6-yl)-N-methylphosphoramidic-acid is employed, a dyestuff which dyes cotton is bluish-tinged red shades is again obtained.

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## Example 16.

If, following the instructions of Example 3, 1,3-phenylenediamine-4-sulphonic acid is reacted, instead of with (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid, with the equivalent amount of N-(2,4-dichloro-s-triazin-6-yl)-N-methyl-phosphoramidic-acid and the resulting intermediate product is diazotised and coupled with 1-hydroxy-8-benzoylamino-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid, a dyestuff which dyes cotton in bluish-tinged red shades is obtained.

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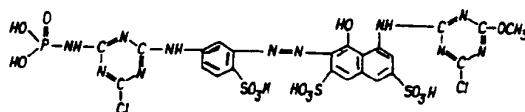
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## Example 17.

8.2 parts of the diazo compound, manufactured according to Example 3, of (2-chloro-4-(3'-amino-4'-sulpho-phenyl)-s-triazin-6-yl)-phosphoramidic-acid, are coupled to 9.3 parts of 1-hydroxy-8-(2'-chloro-4'-methoxy-s-triazin-6'-yl)-amino-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid at pH 6 to 7, according to the customary methods. The bis-reactive dyestuff of the formula

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which is isolated by salting-out dyes cotton in red shades.

If instead of the coupling components mentioned in Example 17 those listed in the Table which follows are used but in other respects exactly the same procedure as in this Example is followed, bis-reactive dyestuffs are again obtained, which dye cotton, according to one of the processes indicated below, in the indicated colour shades, which have good fastness properties.

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Coupling Component	Shade
2-Chloro-4-(8'-hydroxy-3',6'-disulphonaphthyl)-amino-6-(2''-sulphophenyl)-amino-s-triazine	red
2-Chloro-4-(8'-hydroxy-4',6'-disulphonaphthyl)-amino-6-(2''-cyano-prop-2''-oxy)-s-triazine	"
2,4-Dichloro-6-(8'-hydroxy-4',6'-disulphonaphthyl)-amino-s-triazine	"
2-Chloro-4-amino-6-(8'-hydroxy-3',6'-disulphonaphthyl)-amino-s-triazine	"
2-Chloro-4-(8'-hydroxy-4',6'-disulphonaphthyl)-amino-6-β-ethoxy-s-triazine	"
2,4-Dichloro-5-N-(8'-hydroxy-4',6'-disulphonaphthyl)-carbonamido-pyrimidine	"
2-Chloro-4-ureido-6-(8'-hydroxy-3',6'-disulphonaphthyl)-amino-s-triazine	"
2-(2'-Methyl-4'-(2'',4''-dichloro-s-triazin-6''-yl)-amino-5'-sulpho-phenyl)-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5	yellow
2-(2'-Methyl-4'-(2''-chloro-4''-methoxy-s-triazin-6''-yl)-amino-5'-sulpho-phenyl)-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5	"
2-(2'-Methyl-4'-(2''-chloro-4''-(3'''-sulpho-phenyl)-s-triazin-6''-yl)-amino-5'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5	"
2-(2'-Sulpho-4'-(2''-chloro-4''-amino-s-triazin-6''-yl)-amino-phenyl)-3-carboxy-pyrazolone-5	"

#### Example 18.

- 12.76 Parts of 1-hydroxy-8-aminonaphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid are dissolved in 250 parts of water at room temperature by means of sodium hydroxide solution to give a clear solution, and 10 parts of anhydrous sodium acetate are added. A neutral solution of 8.8 parts of (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid in 200 parts by volume of water is added thereto, with vigorous stirring, and the mixture is left to react for approx. 24 hours. At the same time, 7.5 parts of m-phenylenediamine sulphonic acid are dissolved in 250 parts by volume of water at room temperature by means of sodium hydroxide solution, to give a neutral solution, and 10 parts of anhydrous sodium acetate are added. A neutral solution of 9.8 parts of (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid in 200 parts by volume of water is added to the resulting solution, with vigorous stirring, and the reaction is allowed to proceed for approx. 24 hours. After clarifying by filtration, 20 parts of 2 N sodium nitrite solution and 10 parts of 10 N hydrochloric acid are added to the reaction product, whereupon the diazo

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compound precipitates partially as crystals. The resulting suspension of the diazo compound is thereafter poured into the solution of the coupling component, whilst keeping the pH at between 6 and 7 by simultaneous addition of sodium hydroxide solution. After completion of coupling, the dyestuff is salted-out with sodium chloride, filtered off and dried *in vacuo* at 60°C. The bis-reactive dyestuff thus obtained dyes cotton in bluish-tinged red shades.

Bis-reactive dyestuffs can be synthesised, analogously to the instructions in Example 18, from the diazo components and coupling components listed in the Table which follows, and these dyestuffs, for example when used to dye cellulose materials according to the dyeing processes indicated below, give dyeings in the colour shades indicated in the Table.

Diazo Component	Coupling Component	Shade
2-Amino-4-(2'-chloro-4'-methoxy-s-triazine-6'-yl)-amino-benzenesulphonic acid	(2-Chloro-4-(8'-hydroxy-3',6'-disulphonaphthyl)-amino-s-triazin-6-yl)-phosphoramidic acid	red
2-Amino-5-(2',4'-dichloro-s-triazine-6'-yl)-amino-benzenesulphonic acid	(2-Chloro-4-(8'-hydroxy-4',6'-disulphonaphthyl)-amino-s-triazin-6-yl)-phosphoramidic acid	red
2-Chloro-4-(3'-sulphophenyl)-amino-6-(3'-amino-4''-sulphophenyl)-amino-s-triazine	"	red
"	(2-Chloro-4-(2'-sulpho-3'-(3''-methyl-pyrazol-5-on-2-yl)-4'-methylphenyl)-amino-s-triazin-6-yl)-phosphoramidic acid	yellow
2-Chloro-4-isopropoxy-6-(3'-amino-4'-sulphophenyl)-s-triazine	(2-Chloro-4-(8'-hydroxy-3',6'-disulphonaphthyl)-amino-s-triazin-6-yl)-phosphoramidic acid	red
2-Chloro-4-(β-ethoxy)-ethoxy-6-(3'-amino-4'-sulphophenyl)-s-triazine	"	red
"	(2-Chloro-4-(4'-(3''-methyl-5-on-2-yl)-5'-sulphophenyl)-s-triazin-6-yl)-phosphoramidic acid	yellow

## Example 19.

9.76 Parts of 4-amino-4'-(4''-N-methylaminophenylazo)-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid are dissolved in 200 parts of water, the pH is adjusted to 6.5 with 10 N sodium hydroxide solution and 100 parts of a neutral solution containing 5 parts of (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid are added. The pH is kept constant at 6.5 by simultaneous addition of 5 N sodium hydroxide solution. Towards the end of the reaction, the mixture is warmed to 30—35°C. When no further free amino groups are detectable, the bis-reactive dyestuff formed is salted-out, filtered off and dried. A yellow powder, which dyes cotton in yellow shades of high fastness, is obtained.

## Example 20.

The same dyestuff as in Example 19 is obtained if instead of the solution of (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic acid in water an equivalent amount of (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)-phosphoramidic trichloride, dissolved in dioxan, is added.

## Example 21.

If instead of (4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-6-yl)-phosphoramidic acid in Example 18, the equivalent amount of (N-4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-6-yl)-N-methyl-phosphoramidic acid is used, a red, bis-reactive dyestuff is again obtained.

## Dyeing Instruction I

2 Parts of dyestuff are dissolved in 100 parts of water, with addition of 0.5 part of sodium *m*-nitrobenzenesulphonate. A cotton fabric is impregnated with the resulting solution so that its weight increased by 75%, and is then dried.

Then the fabric is impregnated with a solution at 20°C which contains, per litre, 5 grams of sodium hydroxide and 300 grams of sodium chloride, and is squeezed out to 75% weight increase, and the dyeing is steamed for 60 seconds at 100 to 101°C, rinsed, soaped for quarter of an hour in an 0.3% strength boiling solution of a nonionic detergent, rinsed and dried.

## Dyeing Instruction II

2 Parts of dyestuff are dissolved in 100 parts of water.

The solution is added to 3,900 parts of cold water, 80 parts of sodium chloride are added and 100 parts of a cotton fabric are introduced into this dyebath.

The temperature is raised to 90°C over the course of 45 minutes, with 40 parts of trisodium phosphate and a further 80 parts of sodium chloride being added after 30 minutes. The temperature is kept at 90°C for 30 minutes and the dyeing is rinsed and soaped for 15 minutes in an 0.3% strength boiling solution of a non-ionic detergent, rinsed and dried.

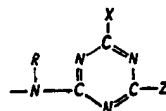
## Printing Instruction:

2 Parts of dyestuff are sprinkled, with rapid stirring, into 100 parts of a stock thickener containing 45 parts of 5% strength sodium alginate thickener, 32 parts of water, 20 parts of urea, 1 part of sodium *m*-nitrobenzenesulphonate and 2 parts of sodium bicarbonate.

A cotton fabric is printed on a roller printing machine with the printing paste thus obtained and the resulting printed fabric is steamed for 4 minutes at 100°C in saturated steam. The printed fabric is then thoroughly rinsed in cold and hot water, during which components which have not been fixed chemically are easily removable from the fibres, and is subsequently dried.

## WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A reactive dyestuff comprising at least one group of general formula

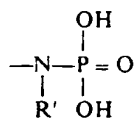


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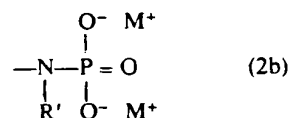
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wherein R is a hydrogen atom or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, X is a chlorine, bromine or fluorine atom and Z is a group of general formula



or



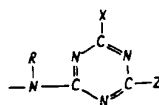
5 wherein M<sup>+</sup> is a cation and R' is a hydrogen atom or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, the group of general formula (1) being bonded directly, or through a bridging atom or group, to a dyestuff molecule. 5

2. A dyestuff according to claim 1, wherein the dyestuff molecule contains at least one sulpho group and is an azo, metal complex azo, anthraquinone, phthalocyanine, formazine or nitro dyestuff.

10 3. A dyestuff according to claim 1 having the general formula 10



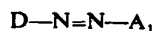
15 wherein D is a monocyclic or bicyclic group and A is a radical of a 1-hydroxy-naphthalene-3-sulphonic acid which is bonded in the 2-position to the azo bridge and carries, in the 6-, 7- and 8-position, a radical, optionally bonded via a benzoylamino bridge, of general formula (2c) 15



wherein R, X and Z are as defined in claim 1, and optionally carries in the 5- or 6-position, a further sulphonic acid radical.

20 4. A dyestuff according to claim 3 wherein D is a sulphonated phenyl or naphthyl group. 20

5. A dyestuff according to claim 1 having the general formula



25 wherein D is as defined in claim 3, and A<sub>1</sub> is a phenyl group carrying, in the 4-position to the azo group, a group of general formula (2c) wherein R, X and Z are as defined in claim 1. 25

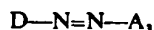
6. A dyestuff according to claim 5 wherein D is a sulphonated phenyl, naphthyl or stilbenyl group.

7. A dyestuff according to claim 1 having the general formula



30 wherein A<sub>2</sub> is a radical of a naphtholsulphonic acid or a radical of an enolised or enolisable ketomethylene compound in which the hydroxy group in the enol form is in the *ortho*-position to the azo group and D<sub>2</sub> is a benzenoidal or naphthalenecoidal group carrying a group of general formula 2(c) as defined in claim 5. 30

35 8. A dyestuff according to claim 1, having the general formula 35

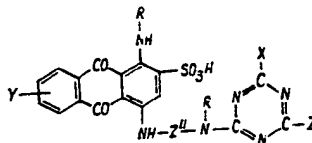


40 wherein D is as defined in claim 3 and A<sub>3</sub> is a radical of an enolised or enolisable ketomethylene compound in which the hydroxy group in the enol form is in the *ortho*-position to the azo group, which compound carries a group of general formula 2(c) as defined in claim 5. 40

9. A dyestuff according to claim 8 wherein D is a sulphonated phenyl or naphthyl group.

10. A dyestuff according to any one of claims 3, 4 and 7 to 9 wherein Z is a group of general formula 2(b) and wherein D or D<sub>2</sub> carries a hydroxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy or carboxylic acid group in the *ortho*-position to the azo group.

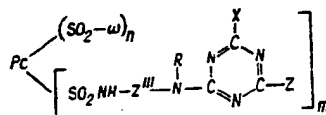
11. An anthraquinone dyestuff according to claim 1 having the general formula



wherein R, X and Z are as defined in claim 1, Y is a hydrogen atom or a sulphonic acid group and Z'' is a bridge member.

12. A dyestuff according to claim 11 wherein Z'' is a phenylene, diphenylene, 4,4'-stilbene or 4,4'-azobenzene group.

13. A phthalocyanine dyestuff according to claim 1 having the general formula

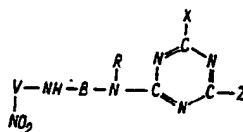


wherein R, X and Z are as defined in claim 1, Pc is a phthalocyanine nucleus,  $\omega$  is OH and/or  $\text{—NH}_2$ , Z''' is a bridge member, and each of n and m, which may be the same or different, is 1, 2 or 3, n + m not being greater than 4.

14. A dyestuff according to claim 13 wherein Pc is a copper phthalocyanine nucleus.

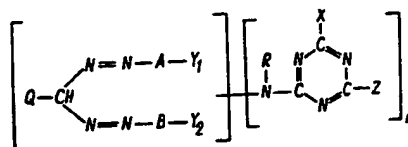
15. A dyestuff according to claim 13 or 14 wherein Z''' is an aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic bridge.

16. A nitro dyestuff according to claim 1 having the general formula



wherein R, X and Z are as defined in claim 1, each of V and B, which may be the same or different, is a monocyclic aryl nucleus, the nitro group in V being in the *ortho*-position to the  $\text{—NH}$ -group.

17. A formazane dyestuff according to claim 1 having the general formula



wherein R and X are as defined in claim 1, Z is a group of general formula 2(b), Q is an organic group or a nitro or nitrile group, each of A and B, which may be the same or different, is a benzene, naphthalene, or heterocyclic group and

each of  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$ , which may be the same or different, is a substituent bonded in the *ortho*-position to the azo group, the substituent being capable of complex formation with a heavy metal, and  $n$  is 1 or 2.

18. A dyestuff according to claim 1 which contains two identical or different groups of general formula (1). 5

19. A dyestuff according to claim 1 wherein  $R'$  is a hydrogen atom.

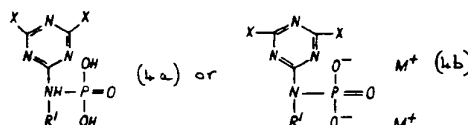
20. A dyestuff according to claim 1 wherein  $R'$  is an unsubstituted alkyl group.

21. A dyestuff according to claim 1 and specifically identified herein.

22. A process for preparing a dyestuff according to any one of the preceding claims, in which process a dyestuff or dyestuff intermediate product containing at least one group of general formula 10



wherein  $R$  is as defined in claim 1, is reacted with a compound of general formula



wherein  $X$ ,  $M^+$  and  $R'$  are as defined in claim 1. 15

23. A process according to claim 22 substantially as described in any one of Examples 2 to 21.

24. A dyestuff prepared by a process according to claim 22 or 23.

25. A process for dyeing and/or printing a textile material, the process comprising dyeing and/or printing the material with a dyestuff according to any one of claims 1 to 21 and 24. 20

26. A process according to claim 25 wherein the textile material is a cellulosic material.

27. A process according to claim 25 substantially as described herein.

28. A material dyed and/or printed by a process according to any one of claims 25 to 27. 25

J. A. KEMP & CO.,  
Chartered Patent Agents,  
14, South Square,  
Gray's Inn, London WC1R. 5EU.

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